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CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FLORA OF GREENLAND.

BY THEO. HOLM.

There is hardly any part of the arctic region that has been more thoroughly explored by botanists than the narrow strip of land which constitutes the west coast of Greenland, bordering on the inland ice.

Numerous expeditions, especially from Denmark and Sweden, have visited the country, and the literature upon this subject gives us a relatively complete knowledge of the distribution of a large number of plants in addition to notes on the general character of the vegetation. It is true, however, that the vegetation of several places, especially on the northern part of the coast, is still almost unknown to us. Explorations of late date have contributed to extend our knowledge of these more or less inaccessible localities, and the material collected is, therefore, of great importance. Interest attaches to two American expeditions to the northwestern coast, Cape York, Wostenholm Island, McCormick Bay, etc., localities which were either unknown or had so far only been slightly touched upon by botanists.

Mr. Wm. E. Meehan has reported¹ on the results of these expeditions, extending considerably the range of several plants. He has enumerated the various plants collected, and several rare species are recorded. A set of the duplicates was presented to the National Herbarium at Washington, and they have been studied by me with great interest, because of my own exploration of the coast of Greenland.

Some of Mr. Meehan's identifications are incorrect, and I therefore present the following notes in the hope of contributing to the accuracy of the results. The corrections are merely a supplement to Mr. Meehan's paper.

It is stated that *Dryas octopetala*, next to *Papaver*, is perhaps the

¹ A Contribution to the Flora of Greenland. Proceed. Acad. of Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, April, 1892.

commonest flower in Greenland. The plant sent to the National Herbarium represents *D. integrifolia* Vahl, not *D. octopetala*, of which, so far, but a very few specimens have been collected on the west coast by former expeditions.¹

Other corrections are as follows:—

Ranunculus pygmæus Wahl. is *R. hyperboreus* Rottb.

Draba hirta L. from Disco is *D. arctica* Vahl.

Draba hirta L. from the Nunatak is *D. nivalis* Liljeb.

Cochlearia officinalis L. is *C. groenlandica* L.

Stellaria longipes Goldie is *S. humifusa* Rottb.

Potentilla pulchella B. Br. is *P. Vahliana* Lehm.

Saxifraga nivalis L. was mixed with *S. rivularis* L.

S. stellaris L. is the arctic variety *comosa* Poir.

Erigeron uniflorus L. is the variety *pulchellus* Fr.

Vaccinium uliginosum L. is the arctic variety *microphyllum* Lge.

Pyrola rotundifolia L. is *P. groenlandica* Horn.

Salix arctica R. Br. is *S. glauca* L.

Luzula arcuata Mey. is *L. confusa* Lindeb.

Eriophorum polystachyon L. var. *latifolium* is *E. angustifolium* Roth.

Carex atrata L. is *C. misandra* R. Br.

Poa nemoralis L. is *P. glauca* Vahl.

Poa pratensis L. is *P. flexuosa* Wahlbg.

Trisetum sesquiflorum Trin. is *T. subspicatum* Beauv.

Calamagrostis Langsdorffii is *C. phragmitoides* Hn.

Woodsia ilvensis Br. is *W. hyperborea* R. Br.

Several other species enumerated by Mr. Meehan seem doubtful, but there are no specimens of these in the collection sent to the National Herbarium.

Lychnis apetala L. is evidently *L. triflora* R. Br. or *L. affinis* Vahl; as it is stated by Mr. Meehan that the specimens had from one to six flowers.

Cornus canadensis L. has never before been found in Greenland, but we suggest that the specimens represent *C. suecica* L., a plant which is not uncommon in that region.

Campanula rotundifolia L. is probably the variety *arctica* Lge.

Pedicularis capitata Adams, is noted from Disco. It has so far

¹ Compare Johan Lange: *Conspectus Floræ Groenlandicæ*. Copenhagen, 1880.

only been found near Foulkefjord ($78^{\circ} 18'$), so that the identification seems doubtful.

The same is the case with *Pedicularis versicolor* Wahl., which is not known from Greenland; it may have been confounded with *P. flammea* L., which is quite common.

Abies obovata Loud. is evidently a misprint.

Glyceria fluitans is also doubtful. It has never before been observed in Greenland, although there are several other species of *Glyceria* quite frequent in various places.